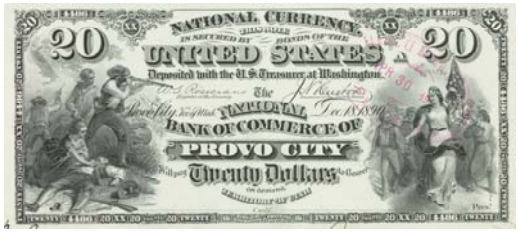
UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



SHOWN ABOVE ARE PROOFS OF UNKNOWN UTAH NTIONAL BANKS

FIVE ARE SHOWN HERE, THREE OTHERS ON PAGE 4

THE MINT MASTER

October 2021

Volume 69 Issue 10

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE —- September 14 2021

Mike Rek

Dear Club Members September 28, 2021

We had a wonderful meeting last month in the gymnasium at the Columbus community center. We were supposed to have a meeting on grading, but the club business took a lot longer than we had planned for. We appreciate Bob Campbell's brief comments on grading and hopefully we can provide more time in the future. Coin quiz was by Ruth Hackford-Peer and we were captivated by the way she involved the law in her questions. We would like to thank Kelly Finnegan for the most interesting news and views. Especially the views about crypto currency, NFT's and silver gave me a lot to think about. National Token Collectors Association held their annual show September 3rd and 4th a whole bunch of people we don't normally see showed up. It opened my eyes to the diversity of numismatics. The Utah antique bottle show was there on Saturday. The Utah Bottle Club merged with the N.U.T.S. club about 20 years ago. Bob Campbell Says he's had a table at the bottle show for over 40 years. The last thing to mention about the N.T.C.A. show is that long time U.N.S. member and past president (1973) Irv Ratcliffe's Collection

Continued on next page...

Contents & Agenda For October 12, 2021

Greetings - Mike Rek		**Type II Gold Dollars**	**8-9**
Mini Exhibit - TBA		**AU-58 vs MS-62**	**12-13**
News & Views - TBA		**Book Reviews**	**14 & 17**
Coin Quiz - TBA		**How Coin Collecting has Changed**	**18**
Refreshments - TBA		**Prizes**	**19**
		Quiz	**20**
		Editors Message	**23**

October's Meeting October 12th, 2020 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City

of Utah trade tokens and medals was auctioned off. The first two catalogs garnered almost a quarter of a million dollars. A healthy sum, that even Irv would be surprised by. Will West talked about the upcoming American Numismatics Association's (ANA) National Money Show in Colorado Springs, Colorado next spring. It's being held at the world famous (5 star rated) Broadmoor Hotel. Information about the show can be found on the ANA's website Money.org. The most important part of my letter is to remind you of our upcoming "Utah Coin Show". Ralph Muller tells me it's our 58th year in doing it. This is the life blood of our club surviving. The money that we make from this show actually insures that out club will be able to go on each year. The club needs every member to help if they can. Inside the mint master is the sign up list from last month's meeting. If you do not see your name on it, I'm talking to you! Please call Ralph 801-581-0991 and ask him to put your name on the help list for the coin show. For those of you interested in displaying look again in this newsletter for the application and get it back to Bob or Ralph. Right now I am in Sacramento California attending a car show. People from around the United States come to trade new and used parts for cars. Later I will be in Pomona California doing the same thing. This is how I make my money to live, coin collecting is more my hobby. See you at the show in Sandy, Utah.

Best Wishes, Mike Rek

THREE OTHER PROOFS
FROM UN-REPORTED UTAH
NATIONAL BANKS

PLATINUM NIGHT® & SIGNATURE® AUCTIONS

FUN 2022 – Orlando | January 5-10, 2022

Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part V

1662 Oak Tree Twopence
MS63
Salmon 1-B, Noe-33
Large Date Variant

1652 Oak Tree Threepence
AU55
Salmon 5-Aii, Noe 27.1
From the Garrett Collection

1652 Oak Tree Shilling, AU58
Salmon 2-D, Noe-4
Uncentered Obverse

1652 Pine Tree Threepence
MS63
Salmon 2-B, Noe-36
Ex: George H. Earle Collection

1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, MS62
Salmon 2-B, Noe-33
Ex: Virgil Brand Collection

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS62
Salmon 1-A, Noe-1
Ex: Virgil Brand Collection

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU58+
Salmon 2-C, Noe-2
High Condition Census

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU58
Salmon 4-Di, Noe-5
Condition Census

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU58+
Salmon 8-Diii, Noe-10
Possibly Condition Census

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Paul R. Minshull #16591. BP 20%; see HA.com 60220

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THIS PLATE TO BE AUCTIONED BY HERITAGE AT THEIR LONG BEACH AUCTION OCTOBER 6-8

Deseret Currency Association $10 Copper Printing Plate

Salt Lake City, UT- Deseret Currency Association Copper Printing Plate for Unknown $10 Denomination 18__ **"As Made" condition.**

We are honored to be offering a ground breaking and historic piece of numismatic and Mormon history this evening. The item being offered is the original copper printing plate which was intended to be used to print a $10 denomination as part of the Deseret Currency Association (DCA) issue. The DCA was formed in January 1858 to provide currency for use in commerce in an area that was almost totally without other types of currency. Prior to the issue of the DCA notes, all that was available was a minimal amount of U.S. coins, an equally small issue of Mormon gold coins, and a few reissued earlier Mormon bank notes.

Early DCA notes were simple, hastily printed designs and comprised denominations including $1, $2, $3, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100. Nearly $67,000 of these first series notes were printed by the spring of 1858 in Salt Lake City and Fillmore. According to noted expert Douglas Nyholm, only $1s and $2s along with a single $3 are known from this first series at present.

Mere months after the first series, engraved copper plates, whose note designs were created by Henry Maiben and engraved by David McKenzie, were used to print a second and more elaborate set of four denominations: $1, $2, $3, and $5. Surviving notes of all four denominations are known, although all are very rare. Nyholm reports that by late Summer of 1858, engraved second series notes were being printed at the Deseret News office in Salt Lake City. Engraved notes, with a face value of just over $28,000, were printed. A large percentage of the notes of both series were ultimately redeemed and destroyed. Thus ends the common wisdom on this subject which was turned upside down with the discovery of a printing plate designed to print a $10 note as part of the second series.

The Plate The $10 plate fits well into the parameters of the second series engraved notes. The text promises that the notes are payable in *livestock* and Brigham Young's signature is engraved and of the same style as on other denominations. The portraits of two prominent men associated with the Church appear on the $10. According to Nyholm, those appearing on the newly discovered $10 plate are Parley Pratt on the left and Willard Richards on the right. Pratt was an early leader of the Latter Day Saint Movement whose writings were widely read and served as an exposition on the Latter Day Saint faith. Pratt died in 1857. Willard Richards was a physician and Second Counselor to Church President Brigham Young from 1847 until his death in 1854. Interestingly, the por-

trait of Richards does not appear to have been completely engraved when work on this plate ceased. There is a good deal of background information available to help explain why the $10 plate was never completely finished and apparently never used.

The most important piece of information is a speech given by John Cradlebaugh in the United States House of Representatives on February 7, 1863. Cradlebaugh was appointed Associate Justice for the District of Utah on June 4, 1858. He convened a grand jury in Provo, UT in March, 1859 to investigate the infamous Mountain Meadows Massacre, but the jury declined to return any indictments or deliver any report on the charges. Cradlebaugh later moved to Carson City, NV and was the first elected delegate from the Nevada Territory to the 37th Congress. Cradlebaugh was an outspoken opponent of the Mormons. His speech includes some key information which is quoted directly here:

"In the summer of 1858 David McKenzie was arrested charged with engraving plates for counterfeiting Government drafts on the Treasury at St. Louis. The evidence showed that the engraving had been done in the upper part of the Deseret Store in Salt Lake City. This store is within the enclosure of Brigham's Young's premises, the same being walled in with a stone wall some 12 or 14 feet in height. Judge Eckels, who issued the warrant, directed the Marshal, Peter K. Dotson, to seize the plates, and any other matter that might be found in the room where the engraving had been done, which would establish the offense. The Marshal accordingly went to the room and seized the plate. He also found another plate there, belonging, as it since appears, to Brigham Young, and used for striking off the Deseret currency ; and, observing that the copper-plate upon which the counterfeit engraving had been made had been cut off one side of Brigham's Deseret currency plate he brought away with him the currency plate. After the trial Brigham refused to take them back, but brought his action against the Marshal, P.K. Dotson, in the Probate Court."

This establishes that two plates were confiscated: the counterfeit St. Louis Draft plate and a Deseret Currency Association Plate and that the plates were not put back in Brigham Young's hands. Since the plates were confiscated in a raid, this may also explain why the one portrait appears to be only partially engraved; work had not been completed when the plate was seized. Young filed a civil action alleging that the plates were damaged and was awarded $1668 for damage to the plates plus court costs of $648.66 according to Nyholm's research. Cradlebaugh's speech continues:
"I have the plates here, (exhibiting them .) I have shown them to engravers in the city, and they tell me the original cost of making them could not be more than five or six hundred dollars, and say that they can be put in as good order as ever they were for twenty-five dollars."

While Cradlebaugh's point was that the award of damages was excessive, this statement establishes that both plates were physically in Washington, DC in 1863 in Cradlebaugh's possession. That piece of information is important because this $10 plate was discovered in the basement rafters of a home located in Washington DC in 2020. While the the plate's whereabouts and ownership can not be traced from 1863, when Cradlebaugh was apparently brandishing it in the halls of Congress to 1909, when the house was built, the circumstantial evidence is strong that this is the original plate confiscated from the Deseret News office 163 years ago.

Pieces like this are difficult to value. Obviously the plate is unique, but it also has important historical and numismatic significance. We believe that our estimate for this wonderful item is both conservative and reflective of the plate's significance

Estimate: $30,000 - up. #

Type 2 Gold Dollars

Douglas Nyholm

I recently acquired the first Type II Gold Dollar I have ever owned. Not necessarily because this is a rare or valuable coin, although Type II Gold Dollars are definitely the scarcest type of the three different gold dollar types. Very few numismatists collect any type of gold dollar by date or mintmark but rather seek to acquire one for their type set.

For those collectors who collect by type I believe, at lease for gold types, very few collect other than for a twelve-piece type collection which Capitol Plastics made an attractive holder and even Dansco created a special gold type page for their Type Set album.

Today most collectors collect by individual coins and of those most probably reside in certified slabs.

Gold Dollars were made in three types beginning in 1849 with the main motif displaying a small Liberty Head. This coin was also the smallest size circulating U.S. coin with a diminutive diameter of just 13mm. This small size was actually one of the reasons for the design change to the Type II gold dollar. The Type I dollars continued until 1854 which was also the year that the Type II dollars were first struck. The thinking at

the time of James Longrace, the mint director, was the size caused problems in circulation resulting in complaints from the public. The change coin design increased the diameter to 15mm. I can't imagine that this really made much difference in public perception. Additionally, this increase in size caused the thickness, of an already thin coin, to be reduced. An additional problem occurred with the relief of the design which now had to be struck on a thinner planchet. This caused a large number of Type II dollars to be weakly struck. Finally, the design itself was changed from Liberty to an Indian Princess wearing a feather headdress.

The Type II dollars were mainly struck only in Philadelphia in 1854 and 1855 with minor mintages struck at all the branch mints operating at the time. (Dahlonega, Charlotte, New Orleans, and San Francisco) For some reason only San Francisco struck Type II coins in 1856 which was the year that once again the design type was changed to what is referred to at Type III. This type III was struck at the other mints until it was discontinued in 1889.

Type II Gold Dollars became one of the shortest lived series in U.S. coinage which is why these dollars have the additional strain placed on them due to demand for type collectors. This demand actually places a slightly nigher value on a typical Type II gold dollar than other coins of similar mintages.

The change to Type III replaced the small head of the Indian Princess with a larger head wearing a different style feather headdress. This change improved the striking characteristics but some problems continued until the end of the series. The diameter remained the same at 15mm and the weight of all three types of Gold Dollars was a constant 1.672 grams.

Proofs of the 1854 and 1855 Type II Gold Dollars exist and are very rare with only 4 or 5 total known. Other facts about the Type II dollars are that proofs were first struck on September 1st, 1854 preceeded by circulation strikes on August 19th. The total circulation mintage for Type II coins is 1,658,026 with over 1.5 million of that total being struck in Philadelphia.

United States Gold Highlights from the

STACK'S BOWERS GALLERIES

Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Winter Expo

Expo Lot Viewing: November 16-19, 2021 • Baltimore Convention Center
Auction: November 21-23, 2021 • Griffin Studios, Costa Mesa, CA

1870 Gold Dollar.
MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

1832 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-4.
MS-60 (NGC).

1879 Four-Dollar Gold Stella.
Flowing Hair. Judd-1635.
Proof-62 (PCGS).

1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. Small Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-5.
MS-61 (NGC).

1796/5 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle.
BD-1. Rarity-4+.
AU-58 (NGC).

1797 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle.
Small Eagle. BD-2. Rarity-7.
AU-53 (NGC).

1798 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle.
Heraldic Eagle. BD-2. Rarity-5.
AU-55 (PCGS). CAC.

1800 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle.
BD-5. Rarity-3+.
MS-62 (PCGS). CAC.

1808/7 Capped Bust Left Half Eagle.
BD-1. Rarity-6.
MS-62 (PCGS).

1888 Liberty Head
Half Eagle.
MS-65 (PCGS). CAC. OGH.

1857-S Liberty Head Double Eagle.
With One Pinch of Gold Dust.
MS-64 (PCGS).
Ex S.S. Central America.

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1867-S Liberty Head
Double Eagle.
MS-62 (PCGS).

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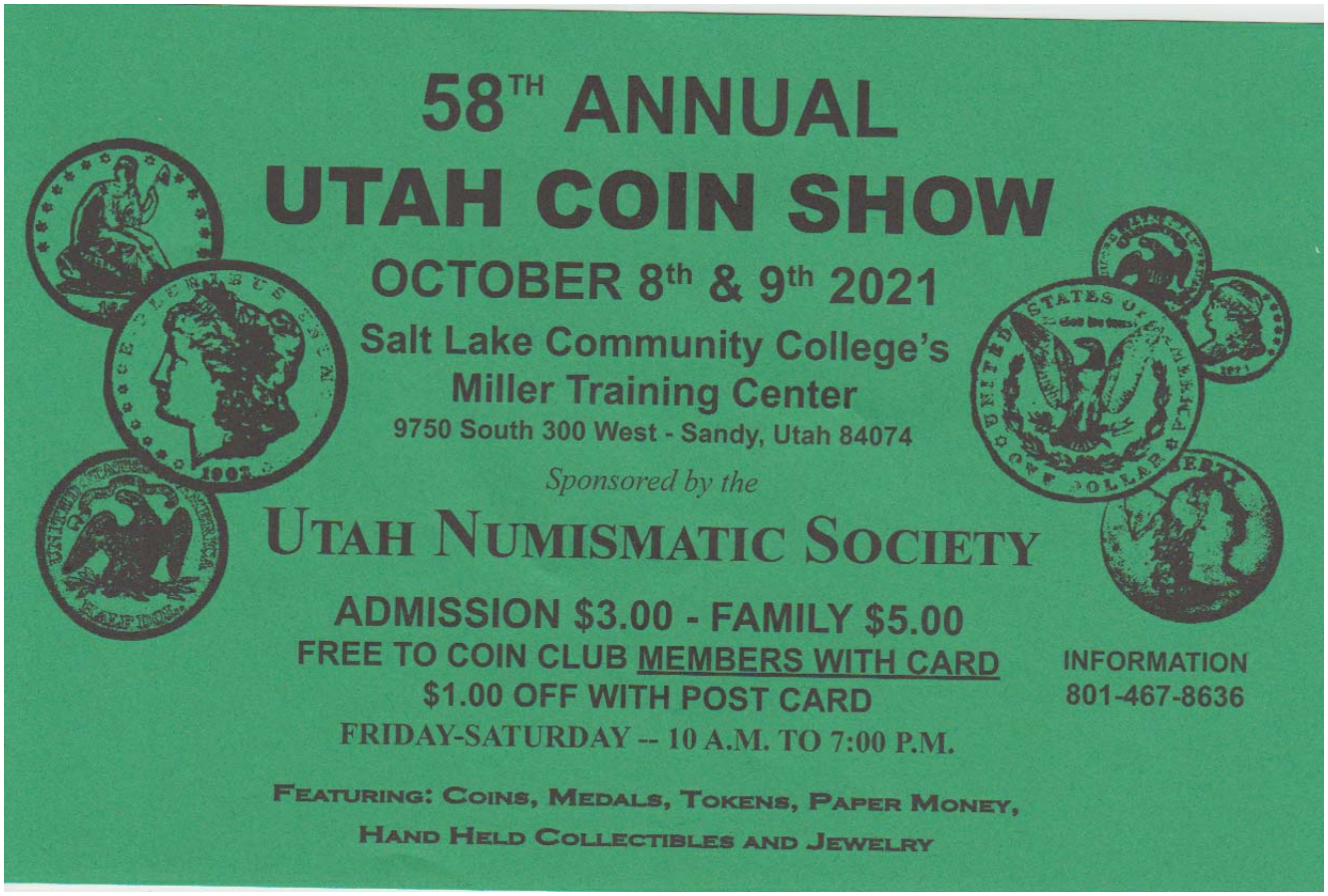
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2021 UNS MEETING SCHEDULE

MAY (INSIDE) UNS Birthday / Proof Set Display UNS Medals Members – Memories/History	JUNE (OUTSIDE) Youth Night Junior Board Member Organize Contact PCGS/ANA/US Mint NUTS COIN SHOW	JULY (OUTSIDE) Picnic	AUGUST (OUTSIDE) Speaker – Kelly Finnegan Minting Process
SEPTEMBER (INSIDE) Grading Board Meeting	OCTOBER Speaker – Brent Ashworth UNS COIN SHOW	NOVEMBER Auction Board Meeting	DECEMBER Christmas Dinner

AU-58 vs. MS-62

Doug Nyholm

I recently received an e-mail letter from PCGS with an article about the difference between AU-58 and MS-60 coins. This is an interesting subject and I had been contemplating a similar article for the Mint Master commenting on the differences between AU-58 and MS-62 coins. The first and most significant difference between AU-58 and MS-60 or MS-62 is the slight wear or rub on a technically uncirculated coin and one that is "Almost Uncirculated" with the presence of slight wear, rub, or possible even mis-handling. In all cases this is almost always very slight.

My original premise for this article was what would a collector rather have in his collection, an AU-58 coin, or an MS-62? In my experience many AU coins actually have superior eye appeal than some lower grade uncirculated coins., This includes not only MS-62 but also MS-60 and 61 examples. Many of these lower grade uncirculated coins can actually be quite unattractive and be plagued with bag marks and/or relatively poor strikes. Conversely an AU-58 coin s only problem may very well be the slight rub, either from circulation or mishandling. The AU coin may indeed many times exhibit a superior strike and may also lack bag or contact blemishes which can plague many uncirculated coins.

The other consideration is value. When observing price guides I am not aware of any AU-58 coin as being listed at a higher value than any grade of uncirculated coin, whether it be MS-60, 61, or 62. However I have seen a gem looking AU-58 coin hammer in an auction for a sum higher than a low grade uncirculated example of the same date and mint where the uncirculated example has problems and in some cases lacked any significant eye appeal.

The article from PCGS also speaks about value but in other aspects. The lower grade AU coin, they go on to say may cost less than an MS-60 but again, I don't believe this is a given in all cases. There final point is in regard to the coin being submitted to the PCGS Registry Set program, in all cases, the MS-60+ coin will garner the submitter more points than any AU-58 example. Registry Set collectors are another breed of collector. When someone will pay $100,000+ for a Franklin half dollar just to have the bragging rights of owning the finest known or argue about the virtues of an MS-68 coin in comparison to its counterpart in MS-67 or

even MS-66 of which there are realistically very little difference or what difference is quite negligible. The arguments between AU-58 and MS-60 or MS-68 and MS-67 are in my opinion very similar.

I have a collection of Standing Liberty Quarters which when I began the collection was looking at forming a AU set. Presently the average grade point average of my set is 59.6. There are a number of AU-58 coins, one as low as AU-55, and a number of Uncirculated examples as high as MS-64. There is even a smattering of Full Head specimens. Over all it is a very nice set and well matched which I believe most collectors would be pleased to own. It certainly is not a MS-64 or better set with all Full Heads of course, but most of the collectors I know couldn't even began to afford such a set.

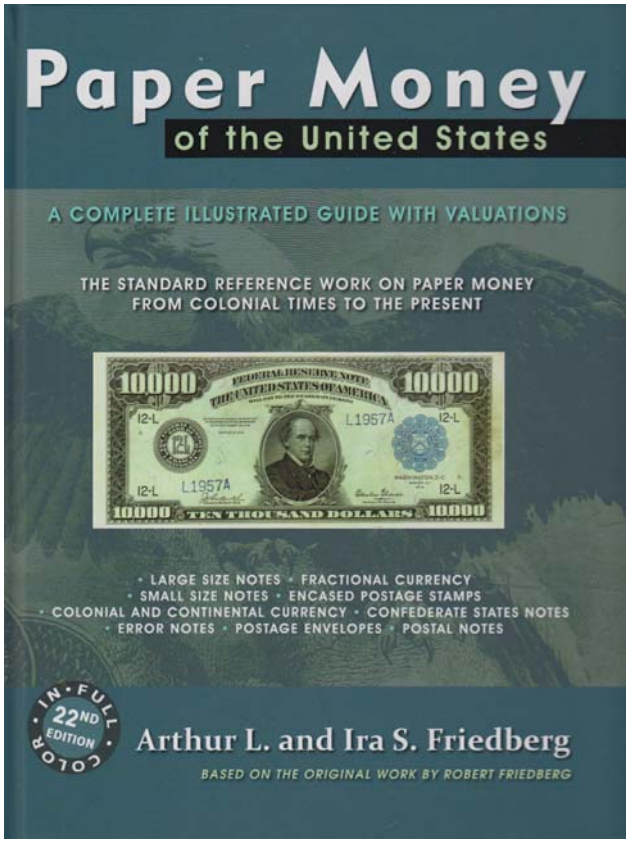
Bottom line, as it has always been said, "Collect the best you can afford" and collect coins with good or excellent eye appeal. Bob Campbell once gave me some very good advice, "Never purchase a coin that you have to apologize for" if you do you will be sorry and apologize for the coin as long as you own it. No two coins are exactly alike but there are many beautiful AU-58 coins that most would be proud to have in their collection.

BOOK REVIEW

Paper Money of the United States

Arthur L. and Ira S. Friedberg

Doug Nyholm


Paper Money
of the United States
A COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE WITH VALUATIONS
THE STANDARD REFERENCE WORK ON PAPER MONEY
FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT
10000
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
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• SMALL SIZE NOTES • ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS
• COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CURRENCY • CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES
• ERROR NOTES • POSTAGE ENVELOPES • POSTAL NOTES
IN FULL COLOR
22ND EDITION
Arthur L. and Ira S. Friedberg
BASED ON THE ORIGINAL WORK BY ROBERT FRIEDBERG

I recently received my copy of Friedberg's Paper Money of the United States. This latest revised book is the 22nd edition which was first published in 1953. This reference is not published annually with the previous edition released in 2017.

This reference contains listings for virtually all U.S. paper currency. It additionally has listings for Encased Postage, Colonial & Continental currency, Confederate Notes and error notes. Also included are listings for Postage Envelopes and Postal Notes which are difficult to locate elsewhere.

The book is printed in 8 1/2 x 11 format and is available in hard cover for $69.95; soft cover for $45.95; and electronically for $29.95. It is fully illustrated in full color throughout in easy to read format with values listed in multiple grades. The book consists of 313 pages and is an invaluable resource for any paper money enthusiasts.

It can be ordered on-line at www.PaperMoneyof the US.com and most likely be found at other internet resources.

UTAH NATIONAL BANKNOTE POPULATION / 2021

Courtesy "Paper Money of the United States" 22nd Edition

CHARTER	CITY	NAME OF BANK	LG	SM
1646	Salt Lake City	Miners' NB of Salt Lake	3	NI
1695	Salt Lake City	First NB of Utah	1	NI
1921	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City NB of Utah	6	NI
2059	Salt Lake City	Deseret NB	145	210
2597	Ogden	First NB	57	124
2641	Provo	First NB	0	NI
2880	Ogden	Utah NB	24	NI
3139	Ogden	Commercial NB	4	NI
3306	Salt Lake City	Union NB	13	NI
3537	Nephi	First NB	13	NI
4051	Salt Lake City	Commercial NB	4	NI
4310	Sale Lake City	NB of The Republic	24	NI
4341	Salt Lake City	Utah State NB	36	120
4432	Salt Lake City	American NB	0	NI
4486	Provo City	NB Of Commerce	0	NI
4564	Park City	First NB	11	NI
4670	Logan	First NB	19	42
6012	Price	First NB	15	37
6036	Brigham City	First NB	13	8
6558	Murray	First NB	15	39
6958	Morgan	First NB	10	2
7256	Ogden	NB Of Commerce	13	12
7685	Layton	First NB	4	17
7696	Coleville	First NB	3	37
8508	Nephi	Nephi NB	12	7

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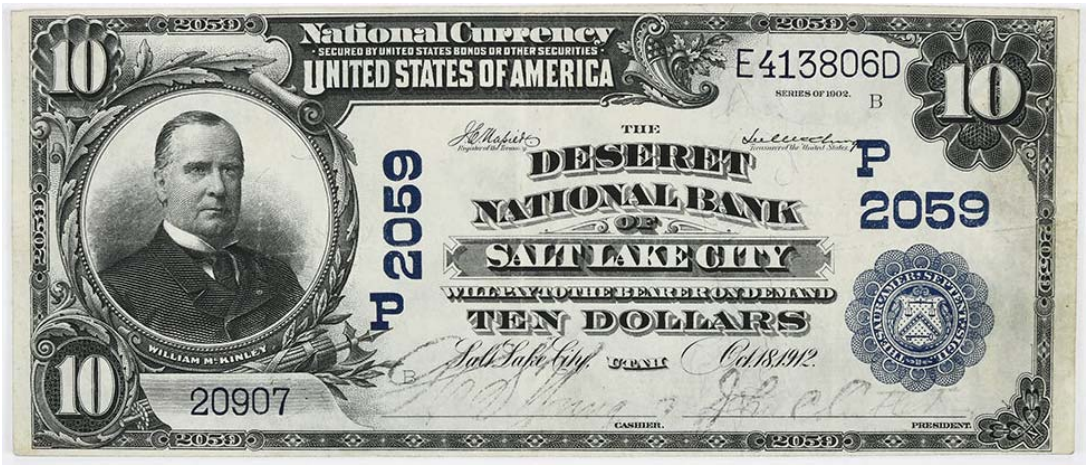
CHARTER	CITY	NAME OF BANK	LG	SM
9111	Spanish Fork	First NB	4	3
9119	Beaver City	First NB	0	NI
9403	Salt Lake City	Commercial NB	60	165
9652	Salt Lake City	National Copper Bank	33	108
10135	Smithfield	Commercial NB	5	6
10308	Salt Lake City	National City Bank	15	NI
10925	Moab	First NB	6	21
11228	*Magna*	*First NB*	*NI*	*NI*
11266	*Monticello*	*First NB*	*NI*	*NI*
11529	Delta	First NB	0	NI
11631	*Bingham Canyon*	*First NB*	*NI*	*NI*
11702	Myton	First NB	0	NI
11725	*Gunnison*	*Gunnison City NB*	*NI*	*NI*

#

Banks noted in RED issued currency but presently no survivors are known to exist.

Banks noted in I*talics* were given charters but did not issue any currency.

Numbers in the last two columns are known surviving notes either Large or Small.

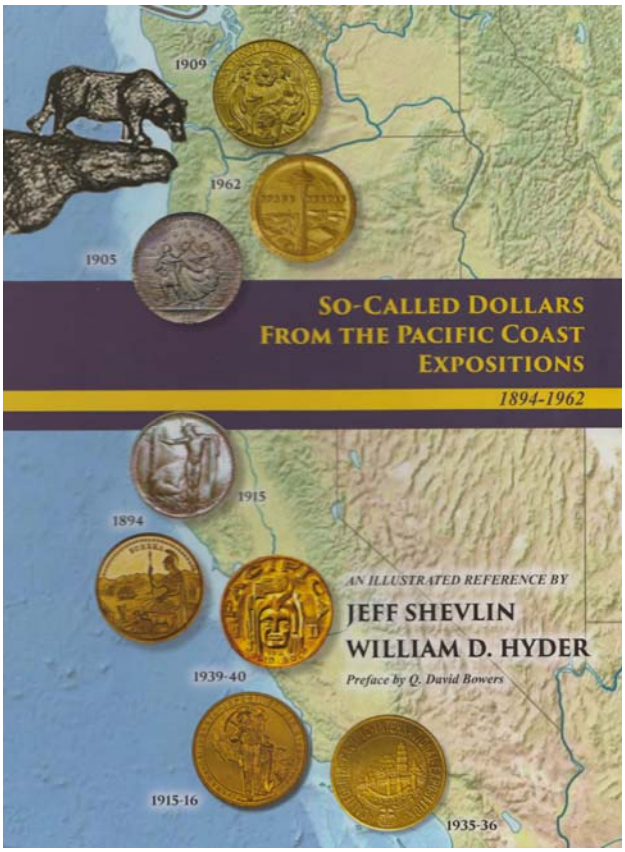


BOOK REVIEW #2

"SO-CALLED DOLLARS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST EXPOSITIONS"

Jeff Shevlin / William D. Hyder

Doug Nyholm



This book was published in 2018 and addresses the many Pacific Coast Expositions and the So-Called Dollars which came from them. These expositions, or as some today would call them, Worlds Fairs, were held all over the country and even the world. The Chicago Exposition of 1892-93 is an example of these expositions. This book covers those expositions held on the West Coast from 1894-1962.

The list begins with the California Midwinter International Exposition in San Francisco and continues with multiple fairs on the west coast concluding with the 1962 Seattle Worlds Fair. Of special interest to me was the detail devoted to the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco which covers over 50 pages of the book.

The book is packed with details and stories about each fair as well as extensive details regarding the So-Called Dollars which were distributed at these events. Each dollar is shown in high resolution oversize color photos with many close-ups of die varieties. Also covered is each dollar and the various metals and plating that they were given and struck with.

The book is printed in full color on high quality paper. It consists of 283 pages and is available directly from the author, Jeff Shevelin. My copy was ordered at the recent Token show in Sandy directly at Jeff's table for $60.00. The author can be contacted at www.So-CalledDollars.com or by phone at 916-955-2569.

This book is excellent not only for the coverage of these West Coast So-Called Dollars but the interesting read and photos of these expos themselves.

NOTE: Prices are not included in this book due to changes but Jeff also publishes a small booklet with revisions planned regarding the prices and values of the So-Called Dollars themselves. #

#

How Coin Collecting Has Changed

Kelly Finnegan

Coin collecting in the U.S. really took off after WWII when Americans suddenly found that they had some disposable income that could be used for hobbies. The number of people doing such things as stamp collecting, coin collecting, assembling model cars and airplanes, building hot rods, playing with electronics and woodworking exploded. New magazines were available to collectors and hobbyists to fill the new demand for projects and knowledge. Numismatic News and COINage periodicals were something I remember finding in the magazine section at the grocery store or getting them sent to you in the mail. Ordering coins in the mail worth less than $1 was fun – even if you had to give a second or third choice in case the item you were buying was already sold – you were excited to see what you were going to get because there weren't any pictures, and you had to wait a couple of weeks to get it. Jump ahead 50 years and the world has changed – some for the better, some not for the best to some. The days of finding rare dates or silver coins in your change are long gone, replaced by finding scarce to rare varieties. The price difference between uncirculated and BU was a few dollars, not multiples of price. Most of the people involved in coin collecting were just that – collectors – trying to get one of each date and mint mark of a series of coins. Everyone had a set of Lincoln Wheatback Cents, only missing the key 1909-S V.D.B., 1914-D, 1922-(P) and 1931-S. You could pull most of the coins out of circulation, and maybe even one of the keys if you were lucky. If not, and you didn't have the money to spend at a shop, the blue Whitman folder was mostly full. The collectors of today now know more about the minting process and how errors are created and varieties, along with the demand for such things. I think this is a good thing. There are more collectors following that path now – numismatists – studying the science and history of coins, medals and tokens. I liken it to Fantasy Football. Fans don't just follow their favorite team, they learn about all of the players from each team and study their abilities and how they might do each week, then "draft" them onto their team to compete against friends. They get a better understanding of how football works and become involved like a real coach. The same holds true to people that collect coin varieties and errors. It has made the hobby stronger. So yes, coin collecting has changed a lot since the 1950s, 1960s (when silver was removed from circulation), 1975 when gold was made legal to own by U.S. citizens, and a great deal since 1982, when the commemorative coin program started up again. Things changed again in 1986 when the American Eagle program began. Change is the only constant. Now we are in a time when most people use very little actual currency and coin. It will be interesting to see how that changes everything. Will coin collecting die? Probably not. When the internal combustion engine became cheap and everyone had an automobile, it didn't make the horse go away. People still own them, show them, and ride them. Now they are something special, rather than an everyday necessity. The same thing will probably happen with coin collecting – they won't be taken for granted because they are seen so regularly. They will catch people's attention and still be something special.

PRIZES!

Thanks to Bruce Griggs for acquiring our prizes monthly!

Promptness Prize: **1959 Silver Dime slab**
Junior Prize: **1947-S Quarter**
Member Prize: **1972-S Proof Silver IKE**

1- 1878 Morgan Silver dollar
2- 1827 Large Cent
3- 1974 Mint Set
4- 1990 Sil. Proof IKE Commemorative
5- 1954 Washington quarter
6- 1925 Slab PEACE dollar
7- 1953-S Booker T. Washington half dollar
8- 1912 Newfoundland 20 cent piece

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The Buy of the month is Innovation Dollars

The Money Quiz

Fill In the Blanks Quiz

All answers apply to pre-1964 Proofs

1. **What 20th Century coin series had no proof struck?**

_____

2. **What was the first recognized dated proof coin struck in the U.S?**

_____

3. **Did the U.S. strike any one-sided proof coins?**

_____

4. **In what year were proofs officially recorded in regard to their mintages?**

_____

5. **Were Complete sets of proof minor coins and gold coins ever issued together?**

_____

6. **Were proof coins ever struck without the same coin struck and being issued for circulation**?

_____

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
UTAH COIN SHOW
EXHIBITION RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Exhibits must be entered in one of the following categories:
    1. Tokens and Medals
    2. U.S. and/or Foreign coins
    3. Currency and Stock Certificates
    4. Junior
    5. Hand-held collectibles (spoons, bottles, etc.)
2. The point system used in the judging of the exhibits are as follows:
    35 pts.....Information measured in terms of educational value to the viewer.
    30 pts.....Arrangement and originality, manner of presentation.
    15 pts.....Completeness, range, scope, and variety of coverage shown by the exhibit as it relates to the exhibit title or theme.
    10 pts.....Condition, quality of exhibit material compared to the highest known quality of like material.
    10 pts..... Rarity. (considering condition of exhibit material)
3. Awards will be given by the Exhibit Chairman to 1st and 2nd places in each category, People's Choice, and Best of Show. All other exhibitors will receive a participation award.
4. Exhibitors **must be a member of one of the Utah Coin Clubs. Exhibitors may have only one (1) exhibit per exhibitor. Entries will be accepted on a first-come, first-reserve basis according to these rules until all available space is allocated.** Applications will be accepted until **ONE (1) Hour** before the show begins.
5. Exhibits **must be set up by 10:00 A.M. on the first day of the show (OCTOBER 8, 2021). Take down and Clean-up may begin at the earliest TWO (2) HOURS before the show ends and must be complete at the latest by the time the show ends. The show will end OCTOBER 9, 2021 at 7:00 P.M.**

(Please Print)

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT

I, _____, am a member of _____ (Utah Coin Club) and I wish to exhibit in the **SALT LAKE CITY COIN AND TOKEN SHOW.** I agree to follow the above mentioned rules and regulations. I understand that the National Utah Token Society, its members, and its officers are **NOT** liable for any loss or damage to my exhibit.

Category Entered: (check one) #1_____ #2_____ #3_____ #4_____ #5_____

Size of exhibit or other special requirements: _____
_____.

Check one: I need a case: ____ # of cases needed. (Size: 22"X 34") I do not need any cases: ___

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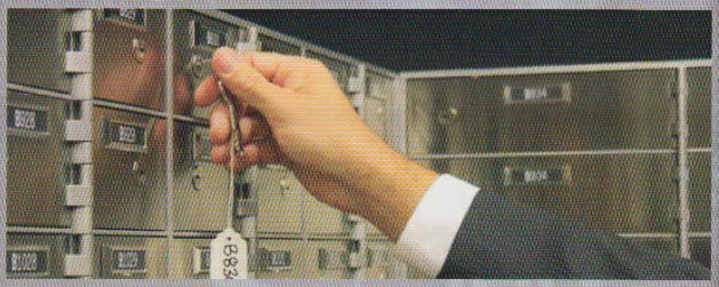

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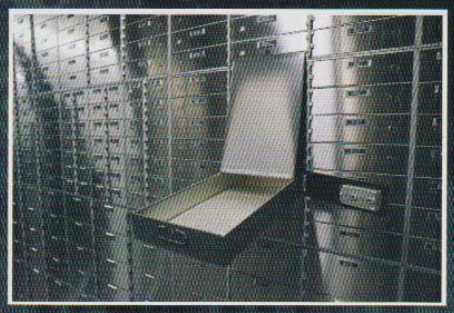

MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3"x 5" x 22"	$40.00	$300
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AUCTIONS

I enjoyed calling the Token Societies auction of Irv Ratcliff's collection recently. I thought the participation was very good as well as the prices realized. Bob Campbell informed me that the live and silent sessions garnered just shy of $250,000! There were many interesting items acquired from Irv's lifetime of collecting which found new homes.

Many auctions have multiple sources of bids. There is obviously the live gallery, but bids can and are revieved form live phone bidders, bids submitted by e-mail, and also live internet bidders and written mailed bids. There is always a very responsible staff assisting in any auction as was the case with Bob Campbell's adept employees who did a great job of coordinating as well as recording bids.

Bids sometimes come in from all directions and it can at times become very hectic and be quite fast and furious. It can occur that the hammer comes down on an item just as another paddle is raised, and possibly not seen, or a late internet or phone bid arrives. When this happens the auctioneer, who has control of the auction, can accept any one of these bids. He can determine that the lot is sold and the hammer applies, or, can accept the missed bidders bid or other type of bid. If there is any question the auctioneer can re-open the lot in question and start completely over. The auctioneers first responsibility to to be fair and perform the best possible auction for the sellers lots.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

I believe that both Bob Campbell did an excellent job conducting the auction and it was done in a fair and professional manner. I wish to thank all of those in attendance and especially those who placed bids or won the lots they wanted. Also a sincere thanks goes out to Bob Campbell and All About Coins who sponsored the auction.

Sincerely / Doug Nyholm

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

Dave Blackhurst

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https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/533919

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **Standing Liberty Quarters**
2. **1817 Large Cent**
3. **Yes**
4. **1856**
5. **No**
6. **Yes**